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m the last number of the Library of Fiction. THE GUERILLA.

Sheridan Knowles, Author of the Hunchback.

(Concluded.) "You have made a discovery I think," said the Senor. "I perceive your astopishment is as great as mine. Till toin you were unacquainted with the sex vour young friend."

" Till to-night!" was the brief but emphatic reply of the youth. "You took her for a brother!"

"No Senor, for a cousin " "Have you been much together?"
"Constantly; particularly in our stu-

"Your studies!" repeated the Senor.

Yes, Senor; my father had received a liberal education in his youth: he stubed a convent—they jointly instructed or "

"And you never suspected the sex of your companion?"

.. What lauguage do you know besides

your own! Lates and French." which do you know of the use of

" M. father says I am a tolerable mas-

ter of the rapier." Was your companion taught it?"

Senor! I was always instructed believe that he was of a constitution delicate to encounter robust exercises. land warks and pastines, I was forbid and animo any thing which might og to thim to leap a brook; but waded

do you know of the life of a Guerilla?"

Little, Senor. My father lives in nountains, he adopts their domestic packes in their sports, and has command amongst them; but in their lawless proceedings he has never taken part."

" Then he is not a Guerilla?" " No further than I have told you, Se

() .. question more," said the Senor, the service of your did your

parents encourage this affection?" Yo. Senor, they rather checked it; not harshly though. It was sometimes to dut to me; but as I saw that repulsing il gare greater pain. I suffered it; though

I have often said it made us look more ike girls than boys " "Would you repulse it now?" asked the Souor, bending an earnest glance upon the youth. The youth sighed, and his read dropped upon his breast: the Scour rose and quitted the apartment. He may the semale domestic coming out me adjoining one. She told him that occupant had come to herself, and had dismissed her to feave ie. The Senor sinerable time he remained standing at the door, which at length he softly opened, and assured by the breathing of its in nate that she gad failen into a sleep, estred on tipioe, approached the bed, and gently undrew the curtains. One arm was bent under the head of the sleeper, other, of exquisite mould, lay exposed upon the rich sann quilt. The Senor all scar a little above the wrist. The sank upon his knees, his eyes rais-Heaven: he wept, but the tears .ell

giving and joy.
"Wither will you go," said the Senor to the youth, as they sat the next morning at breakfast in the Senor's study You cannot remain here-you cannot remain in Burgos-will you follow your father to Madrid! I will supply you with the charges of your journey, and ample tunds shall await you when you arrive

yes that were bright with thanks-

The youth made no reply; deep melancholly was painted in his countenance, as he gazed vacantly in the Senor's face. "Young man,' resumed the Senor, of compassion, encourages hopes which he knows can never be realized. have been brought up from childhood with my daughter, of whose sex it sppears you were ignorant till last night Her rank and yours forbid the continance of that familiarity which has hitherto subsisted between you, and which might now lead to results to which, from e most weighty reasons, my wishes are opposed. It must cease; cease here. eannot permit you to speak to her, or even to se her!'

" Not speak to her! not see her again! ejaculated the youth, striking his fore-head with his hand, and starting from his

"No!' said the Senor camly.
The youth frantically poced the cham-

her for a minute or two, then suddenly

stopped short, and fixed his full eyes up-on the Senor's face. The soul of depre-cation was in that look; his color wavered; his lips began to quiver; his respiration became short, diffiult, and tremmulous; the blood rushed all at once to his face, and a torrent of tears burst from his eves, as he threw himelf at the feet of the Senor.

" No! no! no!' was all he could utter, as he convulsively grasped the Senar's hand, which he raised at every interval to his lips; "No! no! no!"

The Senor was one of those inexplicable characters, who exhibit at one time the greatest sensibility, and at another, the greatest obtuseness of feeling. At a cause of sympathy, where no personal interest was opposed, he would melt as bursting into tears hid her face in the Sehe did at the affecting interview between nor's breast. the Guerilla youth and his supposed brother; but let that appeal interfere with his own inclinations, aims, resolves, he could be as callous as if his heart had never known the touch of truth, pity, or generosity. oldly he contemplated the prostrate image of supplicating agony, that knelt before him. There was no effort, no struggle, no more than in a rock upnued the youth, half suffocated with his sobs, and almost blind with weeping. The Senor calmuly disengaged his hands, rose—the youth still recaining his posture-approached the door, opened it, turned and paused for a moment or two with his hand upon the lock.

"I shall give directions for your immediate departure," said the Senor: " the cause of your disorder is too apparent. Hope is the nourisher of wishes; they droop, wither, and die when it is withdrawn. Within four days from this, my daughter will be espoused by a kinsman, whom I have fixed upon for her husband; you leave Burgos instantly!"

In a quarter of an hour, the youth was on his way to Madrid.

The Senor sat alone in his saloon, his eyes constantly directed towards the door of his apartment; it opened, it presented to him the loveliest-female form that had ever entered it, conducted by the Senor's principal female domestic. Expectation, and uncertainty, were blended in the expression of the countenance; her eyes rested a moment on those of the Sekenes inclined to the ground, the Senor's arms prevented them from reaching it, and folded her to his breast. " My child!"

"My tather!" was all that was uttered for several minutes. The lost, found daughter had been cautiously prepared for the interview.

Having given vent to her e notions end the attandent having withdraw. the father and the daughter now sale of the side. For a time she listened with tate rest to his account of the construction and distraction which her sudden disappearance when a child had excued: of the various means which had been resorted to, but in vain, to effect her recovery; of the different conjectures which had been formed, as to the casse and manner of her abduction, and the quarter whither she had been conveyed; but gra dually her attention slackened, and slackened until at last the Senor stopped, finding that he was pouring his communication into ears that took uo note of it, while the now abstracted maid sat fixed in the attitude of listening. An expres-sion of deep thought and anxiety spread iself over the countenance of the Senor as he sat contemplating the breathing statue before him.

A footstep was heard in the passage, It aroused her; she listened; it passed; she sighed and relapsed into her trance. Another footstep was heard; she was athe door; the door opened; almost she arose from her seat; a domestic entered; she heaved a deeper sigh than before, and the spell of abstraction again came over her. The gloom of the Senor' countenance deepened; his brow became contracted; he frowned upon his new found child; he felt his heart rising into his throat, but he bit his lip, and kept

"Come," said he at last, rising from his seat: "Let me make you acquainted with your father's house, of which as yet you only know a room or two."

She rose mechanically and took the arm which he proffered. He conducted her through the various apartments of a very noble mansion; furniture the most costly, was uncovered to solicit her admiration; the richest apparel was taken from costly wardrobes, and spread before her; cabinets were unlocked; jewels were withdrawn from their cases, and put into her hands, or di posed here and there about her person. the she might view them in spacious mirrors; the history of this set and that set-the choisest in their collection-was told to her; she saw, she

heard, but she noted not-the impression of her senses vanished the moment the causes were withdrawn—once only was that interest, which makes impression permanent, excited—when she looked at the portrait of her mother. She stood before it mute-reverence scarce lifting its eye to the object it venerates and would look upon; she crossed her arms upon her breast-she droped her eyes, half bowed, and raised them to the portrait again; a tear started and trickeled. It was plain that the portrait was awakening other ideas besides that of the originalshe slowly turned her face towards the Senor, who stood beside her -- a want and a wishfulness were depicted in that face.

"You'll be kind to me," she said, and

Dinner was announced: she eagerly took the Senor's hand when he offered it to conduct her to the room where it was laid. She almost went before him, but she had scarcely entered the door and looked round, when she faultered as though she was about to drop. No one sat down to table but the Senor and her. One Cover was laid before her, she taston which water breaks leaving it as it ed its contents, and no more. Another found it. "No! no! no!" in vain continuand another followed with the same result. and another followed with the same result.

Appetite was gone—nothing could provoke it. The desert was as little honored as the dinner. Wine was poured out for her, she touched the lip of the cup, but

its contents went away untasted.
"Almeira!" said the Senor, as soon as they were left alone, "are you unhappy at having found your father?" "Not" ejaculated the ingenious girl.

lifting her eyes and looking full in the

Senor's fare.
"Yet you are unhappy at something!" added the Senor inquiringly: the girl was

"Your newstate of fortunes, Almeira," resumed the Senor, "must give rise to new habits—nev pursuits—new connex-ions;" the Senorwas going on, but ob-serving that the coor was rapidly leaving the cheek of his aditor, he paused; and, differently from wha he had intended, at length went on: " you happiness, Almeira, shall be the first care, as it is the first

wish of your father."

The girl's eye brighted up—the color retured to her chee—she started from her seat, throwing he arms round nor, then fell; and without lifting them the neck of the Senor, whose ountenance, again, she was led up to him. Her instead of being itradiated lift that of his child, now lowered with an xpression of deep perplexity and trouble.

"Take your seat again, Almeha," said the Senor. The girl returned to her " Happiness, my child," said the Se-

nor, "is the result of doing, not mostly what we wish, but what we know to be wise and right. You must have no co-cealments from your father. Tell me did you not expect to-day to meet with some one whom you have missed?" A face and neck of scarlet formed the

reply of the maid, as she sat with downcast eyes and hardly appeared to breathe.
"I know you did, Almeira," resumed

the Senor, his countenance darkening: "but he has left his house." A sligh convulsive inspiration was all that was uttered by the maid, but where there was crimson before, there was now

the hue of ashes. "He has left Burgos," continued the

She gasped.
"He must never return to it!" firmly

The girl lay senseless on the floor. The evening of the third day after the departure of the youth, the house of the enor was lighted up for festivity; his doors thrown open for the reception of all who chose to enter, disclosed in the distance an illuminated garden. The company was of various descriptions, the custom such as pleased the fancy of the wearers; some came in masks and dominoes; some in fancy and some in plain dresses; group after group passed in .-Numbers of the common class of people remained stationary in the street, sufficiently interested in watching the arrival of the visiters. Among them and in front, stood a young man, enveloped in ample clock, with which, as well as with his hat that was pulled down over his eyes. e partly concealed his countenance

Can you tell me the meaning of this?"

"Can you tell me the meaning and he to one who stood by him.
"Don't you know?" abruptly demandthe other. "I thought every one in Burgives a feast to-night, in joy for having recovered his long-lost daughter, and in honor of her approaching nuptails, which are to take place to-morrow. "Stand up, continued he, in a tone of sligt impatience; "What ails you that you stagger so? are you drunk?"

"No" replied the first spreaker, yet caught by the arm of his neighbor, evident ly for support. It was the youth. After a day's jountney and a haif, he had turned, and, reekless of consequences, came back

was centred in a passion, whose root was as deep as the recollections of his boyhood. He thrilled with the thought of a thousand embraces and other acts of en dearment, which when they occurred, were received as welcome but merely costomary things. His lips now clung in faucy to lips whose pressure he had but half returned—nay, often checked; he felt as if he could have parted with the whole store of his life's breath, to feel now for one moment the sweet breath of those lips. He had arrived in Burgos that very evening about dusk: had taken up his quarters at the house of an old woman, who, perceiving by his attire that he was a mountaineer—a truce had just been proclaimed between the Guerillas and the inhabitants of Burgos—had would undertake to convey a grandson of hers, who was sickly, into the mountains that night. He had consented, having begun to plan the wildest schemes for the abduction of the Senor's daughter; and providing himself with a cloak which would moroughly conceal his figure, he hastened into the street where the Senor tived, and planted himself with the rest before the house.

" May be," said the man whom he had accosted, feeling that he leaned upon him from faintness: "May be you have not eaten to-day, and are exhausted with fasting. It so, yonder is food enough," continued he. pointing to the Senor's door, "and nobody is prohibited from entering."

" Nobody?" echoed the youth inquir-

ingly. "Nobody!" reiterated his neighbor, side when he saw him glide into the ce-

nor's house. In the hall the youth encountered the Senor-whom, however, masking his face by a profound bow as he moved in, he contrived to pass without being disco vered. He turned into the partor; it was full, but the object whome he sought was not there; he mixed with the company that were amusing themselves with minstrelsy and dancing in the garden, but with no oetter success. He ascended to the library, but his searching eyes, that eagerly looked from side to side, examming every group, were unrewarded for meir pains. He pased into the satoon, which was the most crowded; with no small difficulty he made his way, to the head of the apartment, where a small space was kept clear, in the centre of which sat, upon something like a throne. a temate of the most exquiste form, richback, displaying to full advantage the curve of a beautifully arched neck, her face quite turned away, in earnest conversation with an elderly woman, eviuently of subordinate rank, who stood

dently of subordinate rank, who stood ochind her. The youth gasped for reath. He felt a movement among those who were standing near him, as if to me way for some person who was approximing: ne mechanically yielded, without occurrence withdrawing his regards from the object upon whom he had first fixed them. The Senor entered the area, conducting young cavalier by the hand.

"Aim a!" said he.

The quan of the festivities turned her head, and presented to the youth the face of the compaion of his childhood and boy hood; but ow enhanced in beauty, from the more ongenial attire which its from the more ongenial attire which its owner had assened. The Senor presented the cavalite who took and kissed the hand which however, she did not offer. The youth moed his hand towards his sword, but checkly himself, and drew his metal closer about him.

"Who is that young walter?" with as much composure as he build command, inquired he of the person ho stood next him. from the more ongenial attire which its

"The intended husband of he Senora."

His hand moved towards his sword again, but again he checked biself.

The Senor whispered his dighter—she rose. The cavalier present his arm—she took it. They moved wough the stately spartment, the company making way as they approached. I be youth mechanically followed.

With what feelings did he contemplate

the lovely form before him! the graceful tailing shoulders!—the slender waist! the full-curving sweep of the downward portion of the figure!—the ankle that seemed made for ornament rather than support! all set off by the effect of lemale drapery. A thousand wild and madden-ing resolves passed in rapid, stormy settled into one—to die before her!—To reveal himself and die!

He turned for a moment to look for the Senor. He had stopped to converse with some friends. He followed the pair arough the library, and down into afte whom, an integration, withering at the looks of Grattiation and delight that were cast them on "You are mine! exultingly exclaim-every side as they passed. The min- ed the youth, as he sprang again into his

strelsy and dance were proceeding. Her companion conducted her to an arbor, and seated himself there beside her. 'The youth took his station a some distance, directly in front, The full blaze of the lights displayed every feature as clear as if it were noonday. Her full, dark eye sparkled!—cheerfulness shone in her countenance!—she had forgotten the companion of her you'th!-she was listening to him with whom the remainder of her life wast to be passed! What was life or the world to the deserted one!

The aged female he had remarked in the saloon approached. She rose instantly and met her before she reached the arbor. They whispered and separated. She resumed her seat, her countenance brighter than before.

"They have been speaking about her approaching nupulals," sighed the youth to himself. "She will be a bride to-

The cavalier now addressed her. She bowed. He rose and hastily left the arbor. They youth thought that this was the time. He stood before her, his hand upon his dagger. He was about to breathe the well-known name, but it was unnecessary. She knew him, enveloped as he was, and unered a half suppressed shriek. By a violent effort, however, she instantly recovered herself.

"Fly to the mountains!" she said, as rapidly as she could articulate. "I shall meet thee there to morrow.'

He stood astounded.
'Fly!' she reiterated. "Living or dead I will be thine?-He returns! Fly-

as you love me, fly!'

He looked in the direction whither the cavalier had departed. He was return-ing, carrying a basket of fruit and follow-ed by the Senor. The youth bent one gaze upon her, such as she had never received from him before. "He saw that it penetrated her soul. She answered it, pressing her hand upon her heart. He darted into a group that stood near; gradually, but as fast as he could, withdrew from the garden, and quitted the house, his soul in a ferment with feelings. which he could not define, but which were transport compared to those which he had experienced but a few minutes

" Where is your grandson?" he eagerly inquired of his hostess as he entered.
"He will be here at midnight, of

which it only wants an hour. In the meantime you can take some refreshment.

He sat down to the first repast he had tasted with relish for the last three days. He ate heartly, and washed down the viands with an ample draught of excellent wine. The dame did not play the niggard to her grandson's guide. He inquired the time. It wanted yet half an hour of midnight. He became restless.

"Are you positive,' said he, "that your grandson will be here?"
"Positive,' she replied.

" At length the church clock struck

the hour, and at the last stroke a knock came to the door. He flew to open it. Two mules were without, upon one of which was mounted his expected fellowtraveller. He sprang upon the back of the other, and they set off.

Engrossed with his own reflections, the youth did not interchange a syllable with his companion. The lovely, stately form of the Senor's daughter was ever before him, but cotemplated with feelings far different from those with which he had followed it in the saloon. He dwelt with wonder on its fair stature-its rich outline-its bewildering symmetry! He became lost in a trance of meditation, unconscions that he was following the charge whom he had underwhen to conduct. They had now reached the mountains. The breath of his pative as first recalled him to himself. It was grey dawn. He was several paces in the rear of his companie. He rodo

up to him. To what part of the mountains wous-

you go?' inquired be.
"Blessed virgin!' ejaculated the other. anddenly drawing the bridle. I he youth did the same; sprang from he animal that carried him, and clasped he Senor's daughter in his arms, returned to her boy's disguise. His neck felt the clasp which it had often felt before, but never as now; the hps printed kisses where they had before passively received them,

or was their pressure unreturned.

The aged female in the saloon and garden had been the nurse of the Senor's daughter-had received her from the Se or when she had swooned in the dinsuccession through his mind, but they all | ingroom, and learned from her the cause. Feeling that we daughter's life must fall a sacrifice if she was forced to comply with Me Senor's wishes, she planned the es ape, and effected it, determining to follow, and end her days with one whom, an intant, she had nourished

" You are mine! exultingly exclaim-

saddle. The trampling of horses was heard close behind them! They loo ed back—they were pursued. They enti-eavored, by urging their mules to the top of their speed, to escape, but they were overtaken. In vain the youth attempted resistance: he was disarmed, bound, and in a state of distration conducted with the Senor's daughter back again to Burgos.

"I shall give him his life,' said the Senor: "but he shall see her married before his face.

The priest was summoned—the bridegroom was ready. The Senor's daughter was led drooping into the room, supported by two domestics. The priest proceeded as he was directed, but no response could entreaties or threats induce the maid

I will answer for her,' said the Senor " It is murder," shrieked the youth. burst the cords by which they were constrained, and darting forwards, clasped the maiden warmly to his breast; the maiden, roused by the action, clung wild-

"Separate them,' vocilerated the Senor.

"The attendants endeavored to obey him, but in vain. The hands of the pair were clasped with the strong tenacious hold that is somettmes taken in the agony of violent death.

" Kill him!' cried the Senor.

" Forbear!' commanded a voice of thunder, as the Guerilla strode into the " Forbear! He is your nephew,

and I am your elder brother."

The Guerilla—if such we may call him-had in his youth fallen desperately in love with the daughter of a noble She was destined to take the family. She returned his passion, and during her noviciate eloped with him from her convent. He carried her into the mountains, and buried himself with her They were excommunicated She bore him a son, and died shortly afterwards. To secure to that son restoration to his patrimonial possessions, the father had stolen the Senor's daughter, whose eex. for various reasons, was carefully concealed till the last. The death of the Senor's son, whom the Guerilla had in vain attempted to rescue, and who revealed his name to the Guerilla, and penned with his dving hand, for his father, a relation of that had happened, presented an opportunity for carrying into effect which the Guerilla had long in contemplation. He repaired to Burgos, confident of security in the double hold which he had upon the Senor, when the events which we have parrated in the commencement took place Encourage ed by the paper which the youth. upon arriving at Burgos, presented to him, he had repaired to Madrid, obtained complete enfranchisement from the disabilities under which he lay, and returned in time to succour his son and his niece, who that very morning were united.

A true Story.—The following story of "Lowe and Prodence," first appeared in the New York (Pa.) Recorder, and the the fact which it records occurred in a neighboring county, beyond the Susque-The way this beautiful and sprightly heiress treated her fortune hunting lover, should be a caution to the

whole order:
Love and Prudence.—A young gentle man who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and had turned his attention to the gilded beauties of the day-selected at length, for particular address, a young lady who was reported rich, as well in the matter of " lucre" as in mental and personal accomplishments. He felt the fair one stealing over his senses a " witching spell" upon his faculties But he wanted to make assurance douhiv sure, and leave no "loop whereon to hang a doubt" touching the worldly possessions of his beloved Fame, it is true. has spoken her wealthy-but fame has a fashion of exaggeration in these matters. In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so madly in love, but he was able to preserve some "methed" in it. And before the glorious pasaion had reached its crisis, he had the singular prodence to examine recordsand to obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charmer! How happy was he to find that her estate was clest; and for once even more valuable man rumor

had proclaimed it.

Flying the on the wings of love, to the raing of his fair one—in good set phrase he declared his affection for her nade a tender of heart and hand; and be sought her to smile upon his passion and make him happy. But the "flattering tale" of hope was not real ized. The star of our happy fortune had, alas! not yet cast its silver above the housen! By some means, it happened the young lady had been apprized of the lover's curiosity; and in the midst of his descant upon the flames and daris and Cupid, she very composedly drew from reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him made this reply-" Although I may not profit by your very favourable semiments towards me, still I cannot think of your being a looser on ms account As you have been at the expense of a 'search.' I must be allowed to replace the amount so expended " So saying she put an eight penny mace in the lover's hand, and he-web his Way.

A jest is no argument, and loud laugh-

ter no demonstration.

CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of Orange Wake and Person.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I take this method of offering my ser vices as a Candidate to represent you in the House of Representatives of the next Congress. Many of you were pleased to request this at a much earlier period, and but for a necessity which I deemed absolute, that I should be absent from the District during the greater part of the Summer, I would, though with great reluctance, have yielded to the solicitation. Knowing and approving that custom which has long prevailed, and which requires of the andidates for public station to appear in person before the people, and exhibit their views of public affairs before the elections, and being unable, on my part, to compay with it, I left home supposing that all though of my nomination had been abandoned. since learned, however, that my Fellow-Citizens, in various parts of the District, with many of whom I have not the honor of a personal acquintance, have, with a knowledge of my absence, insisted on presenting my name to the people. For this generous manifestation of their confidence. I entertain the liveliest gratitude, and should I be the choice of the District. will endeavor to repay it by faithful and devoted service. Whilst I have no disdevoted service. Whilst I have no disposition to obtrude on the public attention, I am not insensible, I trust, to any duties of a citizen, and do not feel at li berty to withhold my assent from the offer which has been so feelingly made.-Whether it prove acceptable to the majority, with whom resis the election, mus remain to be determined, so far as I am concerned by the unbiassed suffrages of the voters themselves. The late period at which I return to the state, allows me no time for canvassing the District, even if I were capable, in any degree, of affecting public opinion.

The present condition of our financial affairs is well calculated to awaken anxiety, and calls for the most serious and patient attention from every citizen-not s partizans, with minds already made up, but as patriots, desiring nothing so much as the welfare of the country. Our pub lic moneys, amounting to many millions of dollars, have been paid into banks which are unable or unwilling to repay the Government. No portion of it a present, is repaid in gold and sil er, and much. it is feared, will never be repaid at Bank notes, which constitute by far the largest portion of our currency, are no longer convertible into specie, Exchanges are destroyed, so that it is difficult, it not impossible, to make remittances from one part to another of our country, to carry on the necessary commerce between them, and with foreign nations. Many of our Mechants, and other citizens, both the j dicious and prudent, as well as the

reckless and speculating, have suddenly and unexpectedly, both to themselves and others, become insolvent. Pecuniary confidence between man and man, has been greatly abridged, and in many places, destroyed. The great staple productions of the country have fallen in price. and agricultural, as well as mechanical labour meets with an insufficient reward Our immediate section of country, from its interior position, as well as other estses, is happily exempt in a great measre, from the calamities which oppress overs; but no section can long, escape, yiess a remedy be speedily applied; an every section is interested in the safekeeping of the public monies, the soundess of the circulating medium, the facilies of do-

mestic trade, and the prosprity of our foreign commerce. I shall not attempt to the causes of these things or to censie any as agents in their production, the ils are of suffi-cient moment to call for the union of all patriotic minds to revove them-soffice to say, that what er may have been the origin of the dease, the remedy (so far as remedy is pssible) can be looked for, only from the General Government.

Accordingly the President has convened Congress at aparly day. But what shall Congress dof How can they best provide for the ollection and safe keeping of the publicireasure - for equalizing exchanges, and reviving commerce for making lank paper so far as it circulates equal f gold and silver or else to cease from arculation entirely? These are quesions for-the whole American people. Sha it be by the destruction of all Banks? Cogress cannot do this if it would. The Sate Legislatures claim the power-to albw and to establish Banks under a great variety of modifications, and no one of the twenty-six, as far as I know, has failed to exercise it. Shall it be by the issue of Treasury drafts redeemable in gold and I do not silver at the Public Treasury? perceive how that would better the exchanges, or the qualities of the Bank paper of the States. It failed also as a measure of finance when tried by vir. Dallas, the ecretary of the Freasury under Mr. Madison, who therefore withdrew his objections to the incorporation of a National Bank, and recommended its establishment. Shall it be by a Bank to be caried on by the Government, on its own funds, between the times of their colle tion and disbursemen? This would be found difficult in practice, and would so

greatly enlarge the powers of the Execu-

recommend to Congress any specific plan of relief, I know not. Should he do so, recommend to Congress any specific plan of relief, I know not. Should he do so, it will be entitled to deliberate and impartial consideration. I regret that it is not now before the country, that I might, in this communication, signify my approbation or dissent—on a subject, upon which those, with better means of information, and leaves record in fiscal affairs, appear and longer versed in fiscal affairs appear to be at a loss—I must needs speak with diffidence—and but for your right to know even the inclinations of my mind, I might without impropriety be silent until every plan was fully developed. As yet, however. I perceive no safer guide than experience—that a National both that chartered under General Wash ington, and under Mr. Madison was highly beneficial in collecting and transmit-ting the public monies, and in equalizing exchanges-that after the first few year of their existence their paper was equal to gold and silver in all parts of the Union and in many foreign countries, thereby preventing the exportation of specie - and that the latte contributed greatly, if it did not solely cause the resumption of specie payments by the State Banks, then as now, almost universally suspended. I helieve, are facts demonstrated by our his fory-these were their benefits. It was said on the other hand that they were dangerous to liberty and guilty of improper practises for which they ceased as onal Institutions. I am aware of the dangers of monied power, and if such a corporation cannot be so restricted, as to be incapable of wanton injury either to the public or individuals, it should not be allowed. But the Legislative power must be lamentably impotent, if it cannot fashion the creation of its own creature, so far as to render it accountable to the law fo its conduct, and punish, if not prevent its abuses. I believe Congress has the Constitutional power to establish a Bank and I at present, perceive no measure better calculated to relieve our distreses. I have been thus explicit in the statement of my present impressions, because, if clected. I wish to be at liberty to support such measures as the best interests of the coutry may require, after a de conside-Should this be the incorration of all. poration of a Bank. I assure you, it would proceed from no personal or partizan zeal —from no particular love for Banks, but a conviction of public beiefit. I could never, however, give my consent to such an institution, unless under such guards as would prevent all aluses which could be foreseen. To avoid all misconstruction of motive, I take the liberty to state, that I have never been either a shareholder or debtor in any Bank whatever-the only interest I have in them, is, in common with everyother citizen, that their notes shall at at times be convertible into

Specie, and therefore equal to it. It is knows to many of you, that I did not concur h the election of the present Chief-Magarrate: and should a competitor be preented whom I may prefer, I probable shall not do so at the next election. & will endeavour; nevertheless, whether in public or private life to do justie to his measures, and should deem myelf altogether unworthy of your confience, were I capable of opposing or apporting any measures on account source from which it srpung. My first wish is that the country shall be well governed, rather than that it shall be goverved by any particular set of men. My opinions in relation to the Public Lands, the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, the repeal of the Treasury Circular, and the wanton interferance with our rights in the attempts at Abolition, by the people of other States, are, I presume sufficiently known to require no notice here. With this imperfect exposition of my sentiments. I cheerfully leave the result with you perfectly satisfied whatever

it may be. Your Fellow-Citizen. WM. A. GRAHAM. July 28th 1837

From the Priors . Intelligencer

Change of Doctrine. - The metallic currency, which has been for a year or two the war-cry of the reigning party, has suddenly been abandoned. The lowing letter was published in the N. Y Times a few days since, signed by up-wards of seven hundred of the most respectable of the Van Buren party. ver was there a more complete backing out than this, by which the experiment is blown sky high:

New York, July 4, 1837

Sir: We, the undersigned, members of the Democratic republican party, in the city of New York, have seen, with pride and pleasure, your letter to the editor of the Albany Argus, of the sixth of June

We consider it due to you, and more especially to our beloved country, that should express our entire approbation of the sentiments so laudably put forth in vour letter. Your words are: " I am in favor of a weil regulated credit system and opposed to the chimerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency. Preserve and regulate, but not destroy. dit system is the distinguishing feature be tween despotism and liberty.

In these high and patriotic views w heartily concur, and assure you that we believe them to be the sentiments of the great majority of the Republican party; and we cordially tender to you our unanimous support in the proper efforts to sustain and establish these principles in the Levernment. Whether the President will in nation. gislature of this great and enterprising Accept the assurances of our high con- munity, but more sound and uniform

To the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Senator of the U. States.

The docility with which the party ress toe the mark in obedience to this order to the right about, would be matter of surprise were it any other party in the world. "The Glube recants with its accustomed hardihood, and boldly denies its past opinions. Take for instance the following comprehensive denial that there has ever been an " Experiment:

"The chimerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency has never been entertained by the friends of the past or present administration, nor has there been the slightest attempt to interfere with the eredit system. The sentiment of Mr Tallmadge on this point properly receives the approval of his political brethren. A currency exclusively metallic has never been proposed, nor advocated, either by President Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, or any other friend of the administration high in authority, of in the confi-

dence of the democracy."
The Albany Argus, N. York Times, and other leading Van Buren prints, fall into nouncing the old one without a struggle. The Richmond Enquirer, is more wary, and says nothing. The letter signed by the seven hundred is inserted in that paper under the head of " Incidents of the day," and with the passing remark, that . the signs of the times indicate, that the monetary system of the country excites much solicitude and some diver-sity of opinion." There is no hint of what the Editor thinks of the movement, or of its effects, and we cannot refrain from wonder that a most decisive act of the Tammany party of New York should be treated with such indifference.

Specie .- The New Era asks, can it be true that the l'ost Office specie is sold? Certainly, it is true,-Nothing but specie is received at the Post Office. specially deposited in Bank. The Post Master General draws against it; contractors and others receive it. Is it given away when it will command ten-per cent. premium? Nonsense! Some one makes that premium on all disbursements of Government paid

The Globe, however, feels it necessary to deny it. Hear him:-"We understand there is not the sha-

dow of a shade to rest such an insputation It is a sheer fabrication. upon. We shall see if it is a fabric.

tion. Upwards of 1000 dollars a week is received here at the Post Office in shillings and sixpences-what becomes of it? It is either boxed up and sent to Wash-

ington, or specially deposited in Bank. Specie—sells for ten per cent premium—this money is paid away to those having claims on Government. any one who knows Amos Kendall suppose that when he has \$1000 to pay he will allow the person holding the draft to receive \$1100? In every part of the Union specie is demanded for postage and for duties-what becomes of it!-We know that the Government dues are paid in current notes, what then becomes of the specie; who selfs it-who pockets the ten per cent. premium?

The Globe, which has no reputation to lose in any statement, says it is a " fabrication." but the Globe does not explain what becomes of the specie exacted by the Government. New York Star.

A TREASURY BANK.

This has ever been a favorite expedint of Mr. Van Buren and his party. The principal design in breaking down the Bank of the United States, was to make way for their favorite scheme of issuing notes from the Treasury at Washington, which were to supply place of the bank notes. Gen. Smith, in his report in 1830, thus spoke of this money, the Executive at Washington port, and can say, let me would be the natural fountain; the agents dominion of monsters, N of the Executive, the natural channels .-The individuals, and corporations, and States, who borrowed it must become debtor to the Government; and the inevitable consequence would be the creation of a monied engine of direct dependence on the officers of Government, at variance with the whole scheme of our institutions. The limit to which this currency should be issued, the persons to whom it would be lent, the ties taken for its payment, the places where it should be redeemed, involve great complication and great hazard, regarding it merely in a financial point ofview, while, on more enlarged derations of political expediency, the objections to it are, in the opinion of the committee, insuperable and fatal."

Not satisfied with thus demonstrating the impracticability of a Treasury Bank, the General goes a step further. Long acquainted with the finances of the country, and having seen and partaken as a merchant in extensive business, of the advantages of the currency supplied by the Bank of the United States, the General declares his opinion that a resort to

such an expedient was unnecessary. " Believing such a scheme to be impracticable, the committee were consoled with the reflection that it is unnecessary. as they are satisfied that the country in the enjoyment of a uniform nati nal currency, not only sound and uniform in itself, and perfectly adapted to all the purposes of the Government and the com- | ecuave, than to make or unmake liest

by any other countr it was disregarded—and from possesses a currency "more sound and units than that possessed by any other on try." to gratify the wicked ambigoint the men at Washington, an experience of the control of t was instituted, which has resulted making our currency "the worst speed by any civilised country."

Baltimore Chronich

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The Baltimore Chronicle says; on the papers quotes, with striking appr ness, in reference to the existing a things, the reply of Dr Sangrado remonstrance of Gil Blas against hi tem of bleeding all his patients for all eases, and in all stages of all disease "I believe," said Dr. Sangrado, have carried the matter a little to but you minst know I have written at upon the efficacy of this practice, fore though every patient we have sh die by it, we must continue bleeding, the benefit of my book " Just so the Currency Tinkers. They have go on, from one stage of hostility to Tunted States Bank to another, until the settled down in the purpose of "reing the constitutional currency of go and silver," and they have written so dry books to prove that it is a panar for every ill that man is heir to, in money way-and therefore, though erry patient should die, suil they must on tione to bleed for the sake of their theo and the books written in defence there

"THE BETTER CURRENCY." When General Jackson first comm his crusade against "the monster." was boldly asserted by the administra prints, and the assertion is still ma that the bank is an enemy to the p and that such an institution is only vicable to aristocratic merchants; w the ridiculous doctrine of an entire me currency, which was treasured by Chief as his life's blood, was her. forth by the Globe as the most m cent scheme the mind of man could cieve of, and as destined to be a blessing to the country. Nicholas B. was to be struck dead by the necroma wand of modern democracy, and in the of the sound and substantial curve which then existed, was to be substi the " yellow boys," which were ten through "the intersuces of silk purses." shortly to be in the hands of Weil, the magnificent scheme has tes ed; the experiment has been tried; we are now enjoying its full and natural effects. The following, from the Net York Star, is one of the specimens which are daily occurring of the manner which the measures of the party inposer operate upon the dear people, to whom they have affected so much love Mr Editor: A few days since a you

man, painter by trade, sent to his will this city from Alabama, where he been at work for the last six months \$100 bill on one of the banks of at State. His wife, for some days, cold do nothing with the bill. On make her situation known to a gentleman whom her husband had formerly worked, he, after spending about half a day among the brokers and others, and after grea persuasion, mentioning at the same tim the patieulars of the case, obtained 88 safety fund money for the \$100 bill. Now, sir, had that aristocratic moneter, Nick Biddle, had a branch, as formerly in Alabama, or that vicinity, and it this city, it would have been the meant of saving this worthy and industriest mechanic 19 or 20 dollars on 100. I daily hear it asserted by a certain cla of politicians, whose hearts are overflowing with love for the "poor people." a national bank would be of no service poor people, and that none but aristotic merchants want such an institut Now, sir. the writer of this is a poor ma "Of such an issue of paper he depends on his daily labour for sup dominion of monsters, Nick Biddle, ristocratic merchants, or Turks, if y please-let me be under the control all these, but spare me, I beseech, fro tender mercies of these the love and modern lovers of the poor people.

REFORM. We have learned, says the Boston A las, to regard the Executive and not the People as the source of Power: and make the election of President a matt of altogether too much importance True it is, that if our President is to contime the absolute autocrat which he has been for the last eight years, his election will be of recessity the only point of polineal interest and action. their legiumate powers to the co-ordinate branches of the Government; make the President, what it was intended be should be, the agent of executing, not the authority to frame the laws; strip him as you may of his all-powerful patronage; reduce him to his Constitutional capacities; and you can at once have a Congress, with no temptation to sacrifice the People for the Crown, and an Executive which cannot evade the will of the People by the corruption of the People's

Representatives.
This Reform must begin in Congress: and let the People thunder at their gates till their duty to the people is performed. Congress is the Law-making Power It is infinitely more important to referm

duty; re-assert and recover its rights and prerogatives; secure its own independence and the respect of the people, by removing its own members from the reach of Executive patronage, and the very suspicion of corruption; and the very suspicion of corruption; and the very suspicion of corruption; and the perpetual. very suspicion of corruption; and the People may de saved from the perpetual turmoil and convulsion which must al-ways attend a struggle for powers of an Elective Despot.

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PARTY NAMES .- We have often had occasion to notice the influence of mere names in moving and operating upon masses of men. In our country one of the acts of the coming politician is to adopt some popular name for his party, and, sticking to that, lose sight of principles with impunity. No bolder or more bare faced inmposture was ever practised upon a betrayed and deceived people, than the assumption of the title of "the Democracy" by the leaders of the Administration party. Analyze their principles—examine their conduct—mark their actions, they will be found invariably opposing democratic sentiments in relation to civil government. And yet they cling with the pertinancy of leeches to the name of Democrats! They think there is a power in that name which carries the people with them. They are as cuaning as they are deceitful. Where is their democracy? Is it in supporting executive power-in aiding the usurpations of the rederal authorities—in upholding protests
—in contending for the irresponsibility
of the President and his officers—in subjecting the will of the Legislature to the rill of the Executive? Throughout the long series of the usurpations and outrages of the late Executive of the nation. these patent Democrats never uttered a syllable of disapprobation. They suffered blow after blow to fall upon the rights of the people, without a voice of com-plaint. Can the people be misled with such rank hypocricy much longer? Can they fail to detect the daw under his borrowed plumage? We should hope not. The reign of imposture has been long long enough. It is full time that demoerats and republicans should be known and recognized by their principles, and not by any name which men may adopt to suit their own purposes. Alexandria Gazette.

Self condemnation - Mr. Van Buren, while a member of the United States Sense, delivered a speech against Execaive power, in which occures the following passage. Language more directly applicable to, and more severely contenning the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration, and his own, and the party that has sustained them, could not easly of found. He says :

The Tories of England strive by all the means within their reach, to increase the dominion and influence of the Throng at the expense of the COMMONS and THE PEOPLE; and the Whigs to counteract the exertions of their adversaries, by abridging that dominion and influence, or the advancement of the rights and the consequent amelioration of the People. The Tory principle, seeking to absorb its legitimate sources, and to condense it in a single Head; the Whigs being the antagonist . principle. labouring assidu ously to resist the encroachments and limit the extent of EXECUTIVE AU-THORITY. The former is essentially the Monarchical, and the latter the Democratical spirit of society."

Staving, "Tom, got your note shaved to-day?" "Yes, guess you'd think so—to the tune of 30 per cont!" "Well, now. that aint a circumstance to what I've seen. Tim Lackpenny came to Uncle S. 1'other day, to get a draft cashed, and the fellow made him pay 101 per cent. and the difference between specie and paper That's shaving for ye."—Providence Herald.

We can tell a story as good as that, and a true one too. During the land fever a few years since, a noted speculaor from Bangor was in the counting from of one of our money tenders-the onversation turned on the amount of discount which had been made on land notes for cash, and the speculator said he had certain notes which he would sell for three per cent, a month discount At he request of the money lender, several notes were produced which were offered at that discount—one of them had a long time to run, and the discount at three per cent. a month, amounted to more than the face of the note-the money-lender said he would take that, and the speculator might give him his note for the balance. That was about as Sican a shave as the history of the land mania can boast.—Portland Argus.

From the New York Nercantile Advertiser INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

At one of the entertainments given to Mr. Webster in Illinois, there was present an old Revolutionary soldier who had always been a warm and ardent supporter of General Jackson's administraby the honors paid to Mr. Webster, and the enthusiasm with which all the parties camed to receive him; denouncing him unineasured terms as an aristocrat; tering that no condence could be plain his patriotism, and expressing a mination to contradict . his lies" spot; and saying also that he came that purpose, and resolved to do it.

After disclaiming any peculiar credit for any efforts of his own, he proceeded to dilate upon the value of those sacrifices and concessions by which our liberties had been achieved, and finally secured by the adoption of our great charter, He spoke also of its vast importance, the consequences which would result from its destruction, and the disappoint ment of all those high hopes which been entertained by those who had witnessed its adoption. He had been speak ing in this strain but a few moments, when the old soldier was observed to be in tears. After finishing this subject, touching upon some other topics, Mr. W. came to consider the present situation of the country, tracing out, step by step, the causes which led to it, and deliniating with a master's hand the successive measures by which this flour ishing and happy country had been brought to the verge of ruin; pointing out also, the various pretences which had been made use of by General Jackson to shield his attacks upon the currency, and exposing their otter hollowness and in-

After closing a most eloquent and effective speech, what was the surprise of those to whom the old soldier had expressed his determination, and to whom his violent partialities were well known, to see him walk up to Mr. W. and of-fer him his hand. Not only did he do this, but in the presence of an assembled multitude, he said: " Sir I came here prepared to deny whatever you might say; expected to hear you make statements with which I could not agree. But, sir, you are right. What you have stated I know to be true; for I have witnessed and seen it all, and I am now convinced that the Administration has been wrong. You are a true friend of the country, and I cannot go away without telling you so, and shaking you by the band.

This was the substance of the old veteran's remarks, and their effect may well be imagined. One involuntary shout broke from the surrounding multitude, and continued to ring long after he had retired.

The Ever Ready Plea. - A man was lately tried at Monusouth, N. J. for murdering his mother and a lodger in the house, and then setting fire to the premisee for the purpose of concealing his atrocities; that was all. The jury acquitted him on the all-convenient plea of insanity. We have not seen the proceedings on this trial, and of course have no right to decide upon the sufficience or insufficiency of the facts proved as to the actual commission of the deed, but we have the right to conclude, from the ground stated in justification of acquittal, that the testimony was full on that point. The facility with which the most atrocious villains are allowed lately to escape punishment for great crimes by merely interposing the pretence of insanity, is rendering jury trials in this country a mere mockery. Here is this miscreant, for instance, who, after comitting the crime of matteride, and adding another murder to the enormity, is cunning enough to add arson by way of concealing the double murder, and the jury acquit him on the ground of insanity. It would have done him no harm to have hanged him at any rate. The verdict of this jury is nothing more nor less than a guaranty of another murder or two from the same wretch, whenever it suits his inclination or conveni-N. Y. Gazette.

The Ladies of Portland have adopted a rule of domestic economy that is ample economy, and if the ladies throughout the United tates will " follow the foot-steps," every naked child in the country may be comfortable clothed, without so much as purchasing a yard of new mate rial .- They have resolved to clothe their children with the Bishop sleeves of rejected dresses. If this resolution could by any means become general, there will be no difficulty about clothing for some years. We have made a calculation, and have probably approximated as near to exactness as some other dabblers in statistics. By this calculation, there are about fifty millions of superfluous vards of silk, muslin, calico, and other material. lying idle since tight sleeves have banished the Episcopal currency from this Let the unemployed surplus country. be applied according to the Portland model, and one scriptural injunction at least, will be obeyed. The provision for the poor would have been much less ample if the ladies had concluded to devote the other parts of their dresses; but the sleeves are sufficient to clothe a con-

I wish I could join the Temperance Society,' said a little boy about six years old, who stood shivering in one corner of a miserable habitation rendered com-fortless by ardent spirit. You are not old enough,' replied his mother, 'you can't understand it.' 'I guess I'm old enough to know better than to drink whiskey, was his reply.

A young man idle, an old man needy.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, July 31.

The necessary absence of the editor has caused a delay in issuing this number of the Recorder.

Supreme Court.—James Saunders, of Raleigh, as been admitted to the practice of for in the County Courts; and Edwin G. Reade of Person, to Superior Court practice. Since our last, the following opinions have been delivered:
Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of

the Court in the case of O'Kelly v. Clayton et al. from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the

Court in the case of Adoock v. Fleming, rom Chatham, awarding a new trial. Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Dunn v. Tharp, adm. in Equity, from Franklin, declaring the plaintiff entitled to have the mistake corrected as prayed for in the bill.

It is reported that his majesty. William IV. King of England, died on the 20th ult. at Windsor Castle. The Archbishop of Canterbury and several members of the royal family were present. The Princess Victoria, who became of age in May last, is the heir to the throne.

n son's American Daily Advertiser. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We learn by a Mexican paper, just recieved from Vera Cruz, that Senor Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez, long known as the patriotic and efficient Mexican-Consul at New Orleans, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. The statement is copied from the Diario del Gobierno, of a very

from the Diario del Gobierno, of a very recent date.

From his it appears evident, that the Mexican Government is fully disposed to make a further effort to adjust the differences between the two nations, by pacific means and we may add, that she could not have selected a more suitable person to represent her at Washington than Senor Martiez.

His thorough equaintance with the politics of this county—his intimate knowledge of the plans and operations of the slaveholders and land-speculators, the

the slaveholders and lad-speculators, the insugators and supportes of the insurgent bandlatt in Texas—his amiliarity with our language, manners and customs—his sterling parriotism, acknowledged talents, and extensive general information—all qualify him, in an eminent digree, for a proper discharge of the duties entaining to the high and important trust committed to his care. As he had not Vi New Orieans previous to his appointme speedy arrival at Washington may

ticipated.

A very late letter has also been rece ed from Col. Almonte. He fully co firms the recent account of preparation for prosecuting the war in Texas; but we cannot expect that much will be done before the close of the dry season, perhaps about the middle of September.

Office of the Herald, Irwint n, A a., July 18th, 1837 }
IMPORTANT FROM WEST FLO-RIDA.

Intelligence has just been received by gentleman from Marianna, that another battle had taken place between the whites and the Indians, in which the latter were defeated with severe slaughter-number not ascertained. The loss on the part of the whites was five killed and several

From all accounts we are led to apprehend serious difficulties the ensuing fall from the Creek and Black Water Bay Indians, who are now prowling about the uninhabited parts of West Florida, near the heads of Escambia and Black Water Bays, to about 500 strong.

Light in the East.—An election for Congress took place, on Monday last, in the Hancock and Washington (Maine) Congressional District, which Mr. Jar ris, Chairman of the Naval Committee. represented in the last Congress. Mr. Jarvis is no longer a candidate. Two Van Buren candidates have been hereto fore run in his stead, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Pilsbury, -- but Mr. P. appears in this third or fourth trial to be abai Eleven towns have been heard from which gives Noyes (Whig) 702; Chandler (V. B.) 553; scattering, 13;--a gain of two or three hundred in those towns for the Whig candididate thus far. This District is the Eastermost Congressional District in the United States. Poulson.

Who are the friends of the poor? The Cincinnati Whig says, "There are now at least 200 pilots, and as many engineers, thrown out of employ by the falling off of business upon the western waters, and twelve or fitteen hundred hands. These are the times in which Benton was to have "Gold running up the Mississippi, so fast; and with this empty sound he still attempts to cheat the poeple out of their common sense, and their bread. The gold has all run into the pockets of Benton and Company, daughter of Thomas W. Holden, esq.

while the common people are left with-out employment or means of liv-ing.

Re con.—One of the best instances of r property of the we have heard, is going track. Me. The Distillery in the ce is be turned into a Grist Mill, do not will be instrumental in sending it true nourishment for the pupile, interest of that which has proved a poison and he source of discord, unhappiness, poverty and crime. Prov. Journal.

A curious instance of prolonged som nolency, or suspended consciousness, is related in the last Schoharie Republican, which approximates in kind if not in duration to the case of Rip Van Winkle. A Mrs. Sidney, living near that village, fell asleep in her chair soon after tea, on the 18th ult,—was carried to bed (it being found impossible to wake her,) where she slept soundly and quietly until the 24th, when for the first time she appeared to notice what was passing. During all this time (six days,) she took no food.

Paragraphs from the Louisville Journal.—It appears by the intelligence from the East, that the Locomotive of public opinion has its steam up. Mr. Van Buren must get out of the way, or the

cars may pass over him.
The suspensions in New Orleans still continue. Some of the merchants mere ly suspend payments - others suspend

themselves by their necks.

We have seen \$5 notes of Mr. Van Buren's Pet Banks at Natchez, sold for

better currency."

The doors of the Deposite Banks are already closed. What a beautiful report we shall have next winter from the Secretary of the Treasury upon the sub-ject of the "imavailable funds" of the Government

The Romans punished their bad ru-lers at Tarpeian Rock. The people of the United States will punish theirs at the ballot-box.

Early Rising .- Dean Swift says that he never knew any man to rise to eminence, who lay in bed of a morning;" and Dr. Franklin, in his peculiar manner, says that " he who lays in bed late may trot all day, but never overtake his buiness."

Anecdote-" We must be unanimous," observed Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways, we must all hang together." "Yes," added Franklin, " we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all separately." Rochester Daily. Rochester Daily Adv.

DIED

At his residence in Orange county, on the 25th instant, ALFRED MOORE, esq. in the 55th year of his age. For many years Mr. Moore was a member of the Legislature of this state from Brunswick county, and during the entire period of his service, was as remarkable for the enlarged views which he took of our state policy, as for the ability and eloquence with hich he su-tained them. He was se-Val times called to the chair of the 410 e of Commons, over which body he preshed "with equal dignity, urbanity and inelligence." As a Legislator his country good was his polar star; and he pursue it with a truth and intrepidity, which urned the crooked paths of policy, and endered him regardless of consequences himself. It was this fea-ture of his mil, which while it made him most useful the public councils of he state, effectu

the state, effectual closed upon him the door of political advicement.

During latter year Mr. Moore had withdrawn himself whilly from public employment, but there at none who had the pleasure to meet him private society, who did not feel that his leisure hours had been successfully dicated to literary pursuits. As a common we literary pursuits. As a companion we doubt if the state has produced he superior, whether we regard his conversation most for the instruction with which it abounded, or the delight it afforded.

Amiable in all the relations of life, e possessed a spotless integrity and a chi valric sense of honor rarely met with in modern times.

Such a man can never descend to the tomb without eliciting the regret of the wise and the good.

In this county on Monday evening last, in about the 90th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES WOOD, a soldier of the Revolu-

On Sunday the 23d instant, Miss Ra-CHEL RILEY, daughter of Mr. William

On Thursday the 27th instant, Mr. JOSHUA THOMPSON, an aged and respect-

400 C. C.

A captain in the U. States Infantry serving with Gen. Jackson against the fu-dians, was put under arrest, and not being brought to a court martial for a considerable time, he undered his resignation. The following is the cocluding passage in his letter:—" In leaving the service, I am not abandoning the cause of Republicanism, but yet hope to brandish the glittering steel in the field, and carve my way to a name which shall prove my country's neglect; and when this mortal part shall be closed in the dust, and the soul shall wing its flight to the regions above, in passing by the pale moon, I shall hang my hat on brilliant Mars, and make a report to each superlative star! and arriving at the portal of heaven's chancery, shall demand of the attending angel to be ushered into the presence of Washington."

The late Rev. M. G. happening one day to go into the churchvard while the beadle was employed neck deep in a grave, throwing up the mould and bones, to make way for another person, said: "Well, Saunders, that work you are employed in is well calculated to make an old man like you thoughtful. I wonder you dinna repent o' your evil ways." The old worthy, resting himself on the head of his spade, and taking a pinch of souff, replied, "I thought, sir, ye kent there was no repentance in the grave,"

The minister of a neighboring parish was called, some time ago, to effect a re-conciliation between a fisherman of a certain villiage, and his helpmate. After using all the arguments in his power to covince the offending husband that it was unmanly to chastise manually his beloved cara sposa, the minister concludedweaker vessel, and ye should have pity on her." "Confound her," replied the on her." "Confound her," replied the morose fisherman, "If she's the weaker vessel, she should carry the less sail."

Crime .- It is a fact worthy of notice that three-fourths of our convicts are single men. Marrisge renders men more wise and more virtuous.

Weekly Almanac.

	JULY.	rises.		Sets.				5	=	rear E	5	
								2	-		3	
28	Friday	15	.3	6	57	5.						
29	Saturday.				57						49	
30	Sunday.	5	4	6	56	-	H.	*	1-	10	2	
31	Monday,	5	5	6	55	4	0	3	0	*	5.4	
32	Tuesday.	15	6	5	54	5	_		-	-	3	
		15	7	,	53	3		1	=	=	-	
	Thursday.	1.			52			Ze	=	F	Last	*
					0.50							

LOOK AT THIS!! N. C. State Lottery. For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,

Class No. 14, for 1837, To be drawn at Bethania, Stokes county, on Thursday, 10th August. 75 No. Louery-14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 3,000 do. 1 Prize of 2,000 do.

1 Prize of 1,060 &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets, Halves, 2 50 Quarters.

1 25 All prizes payable in CASH, forty days ter the drawing, subject to a deduction of fif-

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in allebo

rough, N. C.
ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

May Term, 1837.

Thomas Holloway, Wright Holloway, John Horne and wife Bet sy, and others,

John Leathers & James Latta, ex'rs of Thomas sationay de'd Brainstan Holloway, May Holloway, David Helloway, May Holloway, Of Elizabeth Trice, Wyall flar red and wife Saga, John Whit aker and wife Susan, and John Woods.

Tappearing to the Court in this case, that

Woods.

It appearing to the Court in this case, that Bramilian Holloway, havid Holloway, the heirs of Elizabeth Trice. Wyatt Harrod & wife Agga, John Whitaker & wife Susan, and John Woods, are not residents of this state; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of five weeks, of the pendency of this suit that the said defendants may appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for Orange county, on the 4th Monday of August next, then and there to an ewer, plead or demur to the said petition, of the twise the same shall be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parts.

J. TAYLOR. C. C. Price adv. \$5.00

Stray Mule.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Cain Creek, six miles from Mount Willing, on the 2d iast, a brown femal; MULE, thateen years old; had a sore on jet back, caused by the saidle; no other mark resollected. Any information respecting sid mule will be thankfully received and a sasonable reward will be given for the receivery of the sain.

JAMES MINNIS.

In this county, on the 28th instant, in the 9th year of her age, Louisa Holden, esq.

July 51.

The Raleigh Register and Greensborough felescope will insert the above three weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection.



SHE IS THINE.

She is thine the word is spoken, Hand to hand and heart to heart. Though all other ties be broken, ime these bonds shall never part: Thou hast taken her in gladness, From the altar's holy shrine; Oh remember, in her sadness, She is thine, and only thine. In en fair a temple never

Ausht of ill can hope to come Good will strive, and striving ever Make so pure a shrine its home; Each the other's love possessing.
Say that care should cloud that brow, She will be to thee a blessing, And a shield to her be thou.

AMUSING ANECDOTES.

Lord North frequently escaped the sar casms of his opponents in a long debate, by going to sleep, leaving Sir Grey Cooper to note down any thing he might be required to answer. During a debate on ship building, some tedious speaker en-tered on an historical detail, in which co-mencing with Noah's ark, he traced the progress of the art regularly down-wards. When he came to build the Spanish Armada, Sir Grey inadvertently awoke the sumblering premier, who en-quired at what era the hon, gentleman had arrived. Being answered, "We are now to the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

—" Dear Sir Grey," said he, " Why not let me sleep a century or two more!

A Military Officer.—A lady who was unacquinted with military terms, asserted in a company of gentlemen that her husband was an officer in the army.

"What is his station, madam!" "I don't recollect but the word ends with ral' said she.

" You must mean a gene-ral, madam?"

"No that is not the word"
"Perhaps—a corpo-ral?" said anoth-

" No, sir." " Well, madam, perhaps, it is a d-

scound rale" "Yes, yes! that is it," she cried ea

S me years ago, as the late Rev. Mr. Pringle, of Perth, was taking a walk one Sammer's ahermoon upon the Inch. two young beaux took it into their heads to break a jest upon the old parson. Walking briskly up to him, and making their bow politely, they weked him if he would tell them the color of the devil's wig. The worthy elergyman, surveying them for a few seconds, made the tollowing reply: " Fruly, here is a most surprising case! I wo men have served a master all the days their life, and can't tell the color of his wig!"

R, was saying at the club a few eve nings ago, that during his travels in the East he saw a juggier place a ladder, in open ground, upon one end, and mount it by passing through the rounds, and stand upon the top erect "H., who was present impediatele exclaimed "Pool poo! I saw another do the same thing with additions. When he arrived at the top he pulled the ladder up after him."

Barrowing .- " My marin wants to know if your marm will lend my marm your marm's pick-axe to make our hog a hen coop!" " Oh, certainly-and when you go home just ask your mother if she'll be kind enough to lend us a keg of that firked butter she bought t-day, that's a nice tittle man; and of them pouts and eels that your father caught this afternoon, and bring them down with the butter, my dear-and I'll certainly give you the first bright cent I find in the ashes." "I guess, or the whole," said the boy." " shan't want that pick-axe of years."

a soldier was stationed at a post with dire on to let no one pass without giving the wachword, which was Boston. In the course of his patrol, some one approached, and the sentinel demanded Wo's there?"

A friend" was the answer. 4. Well, friend, advanced and give me the countersign."

No answer.

" Blast you!" said the soldier, levelling his musket, " say Boston, or I'll shoot

An Irishman was asked if they hed any Sanday schools in his country. "To be sure they have," says Pat, " abundance of them—they have Sunday schools every day of the week."

Flour and Meal for Sale. A. B. Thomas has on hand, and will action to kee, a supply of excellent New Flour and Corn Meal for retail.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. AN away from the Subscriber, on the Stb rist, a bound Boy by the mone of hEN-RY BOMERS on at thirteen cears in again A persons are hereby forward of on harbor-ies employing said boy and it really 1048 Ritheroit. JOHN BURROUS
78-3# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

JAMES WEEB, c. M. E.

LOOK AT THIS!



LATIMER & MEBANE, ladelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensteare, Hats and Shoes, besides many other article too tedious to men-tion. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same. LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FA-MILY FLOUR
CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX O. F. LONG & Co. March 2.

Mail Arrangements. ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P M on mail days

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

PARMER'S HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

HE subscriber having taken that well-THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly condu by Mr. Turner, is prepared to enteriain Tra-veilers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his acco to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other es-tablishment of the kind in the place. WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsbrough on the 1st day of July 1837, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent of the General l'ost Office as dead letters. K

Alexr. M. Kny and 4 Joseph Kirkind, jr. George M. Jog

George Las Staniord eigh John Whatta Barney ashley

M

Pet U. Murphey

Adrew Murdock

Eliza J. Morrow 2 John McDade

P

R

Sheriff of Orange 4
Andrew Shanklin
Uphemia Stedman
John Sordett
Jacob Luxas

John Snetlings

Mary Phipps James D Farke Matthew Poe

Joseph Armstrong Rachei Borland thomas Barton Rev. thomas Bird Fred Bailey Gabriell Barbee David Blalock Jacob Bason James Brockwell Washington Branch

Col. of the 47 Reg. Col. of the 49 Reg. James V. Cazort Samuel Cor

Anthony Cole Benjamin Carroll Elijah Couch Samuel Couch, 29 urjon Clark Jemima Cube Archibald R Roberts George Rhodes
Wm D Ray
David Roach
An orson Rhodes
Levi Ross, jr.
Josep W. Russell
James Riggs D

Mary Davel
Voore Poiel
George Davis
Wiles evis
Wm. Durham John Fancette

Mizabeth Garrard Wm. A Graham 2 H

Thomas Howard Johnsthan Hobbs Nathaniel Haicks Kennedy Holten John Hill Richard F. Hoskins Edwin S Holl

J. T. Jonston re S J. hoston re Cary Johnston

Henry Tree or James
Hart
Thomas Thomson
Wm Ward 2
John Williams of John
Wm. B Wynns
James D Webb
Henderson Woods
A. S. Wangh
James Weggoner
George W. Walker
Temperance Workman for advertised letters will

hose calling Please say try are advertised. THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

Those in arrears for postage will

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

JOB-PRINTING. accuracy and despatch

SPRING GOODS.

O. B. LONG & Co.

The AVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general a ment of Dry Goods, &c.

entlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing Printed Muslin, Ginghams,

French Calico,
Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cuttlery Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest price for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual deal ers only.

ers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 15.

70

Hillsborough Academy. THE Fall Session will commence on the 4t

of August. W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

June 29. 76-3w
The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to LEMUEL LYNCF.



paired with neatness and despatch LEMIEL LYNCH.

New Monthly Magazine.

ON the 1st of buly, 1837, will be published, beautyfilly printed, on good paper of an extra large/oyal octave size, and nearly stitched in a corred cover, the first number of a new periodics work, entitled The Gentleman's Magazine.

William E. Burton, Philadelphia,

To whor all original communications for the work will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the account state of affairs, may create some the ecretic distribution and an array may create exprise feeby of surprise, but having contemplated agalteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Aibum," he proprietors deem it beat to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to insure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which tensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a cir-culation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the cer-tainty of payment to the enterprise of the pro-prietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not preterd, in our literary pursuits to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruce predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to preduce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of hie's administration.

not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day. Essays, humorous and didactic—Graphic definications of Men and Manners—Free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe—A series of original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be revised in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right Song—not otherwise to be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two co-The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the largest and the cheapest monthly work issued in the United States.

. To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for Clubbing, the adventages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Centleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

INF All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Frankling Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Cotton Yarns.

Cotton Mills, has reduced the wholesake price of his Cotton Yarns to the following rates

For No. 4 and 5, 20 cents per lb. 6 and 7, 8 and 9. 10 and 11. 12 and 13,

He would also inform the public, that be has n hand a large quantity, and we'll assorted, for which he will receive South Carolina money of

H. HUMPHREYS. Greensborough, June 20.

South Carolina Money. 1 WILL receive South Carolina W. T. SHIELDS, Agen.

South Carolina Notes. Notes of South Carolina Banks will be received by the subscribers, at par, in payment for Goods MICKLE & NORWOOD.

Selling off at Cost.

FHE subscriber whing to el se his present business, will offer at Cost and Charges, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on land, DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Shoes and Hats, D A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Broadcloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;

all of which will be sold as above, or on a cre dit to punctual customers at his usual low pri

He would earnestly request all those ndebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts.

STEPHEN MOORE.

Notice-Taxes. SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax us for the year 1836 to wit:

Monday the 3d of July, at Jesse Durham's. Tuesday the 4th at John Newim's Wednesday the 5th, at Ruffin's Mill. Thursday the 6th, at Michael Albright's. Eriday the 7th, at Thursday the 5th, at Michael Holt's.
Saturday the 8th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 10th, at John a Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 11th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 12th, at C. F. Faucett's. Thursday the 13th, at James Hutcheson's. Friday the 14th, at Andrew McCauley's. Saturday the 15th, at George A Mebi Monday the 17th, at Hillsborough Monday the 17th, at Hillsborough. Tuesday the 18th, at Alvis Nichole's. Wednesday the 19th, at Mrs. McKee's. Thursday the 20th, at Abner Parker's. Friday the 21st, at William Lipscomb's Saturday the 22d, at Harris Wilkerson's Monday the 24th, at James Trice's Tuesday the 25th, at Herndon's old store. Wednesday the 26th, at Chapel Hill Thursday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woode's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive list of Taxables for 1837, will attend it their respective districts at the times and pla-

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Shift.

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commis sioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Cane Creek Buttation, in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia

Total are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B Morrow's, on Thursday the 27th day of Joly next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs for drill muster and court martial, and on Friday the 28th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

THOS. JONES, Lieut. Col.

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL ES-TABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

Owing to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undaragned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embacking in the business, it offers inducements not inforior to any in this state, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return self more exclusively to the dutie profitable return

HYBART & STRANGE. Payetteville, May 30.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for salo the Tract of Land on which John W. M'Cracken lately resided, containing 230 Acres. It has on it agond Dwelling House. Kitchen, Work Shop, Stables, &c. The plantation is handsomely situated, is well watered, and is as healthy as any situation in the country, is but six miles from Hillsborough, and near the Stage Road. Those disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN HART.

Forwarding Agency. THE subscribers inform the Merthis superibers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heratotore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the liver and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings and comparativel safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Messre. 'ave & Holland, Hillsborough

Cotton Yarn

DANFOR H & MCCUSTAN C. the facturers at the High Palls of Ha Orange county, have reduced their was prices for Cotton Yasn to the following

No. 3 and 4. 5, 6 and 7, 8 and 9, 25 28 10 and 11, 12 and 13,

South Carolina Money taken at par.
DANFORTH & McCUISTIN.
High Falls, Haw River, June 23.

Female Seminary.

open on Thursday the 29th of July Price of Tuition—1st Class, \$17 00
2d Class, \$15 00
3d Class, \$12 00

Drawing and Painting, - 12 00
Instruction on Guitar, - 25 00
on Piano, - 25 00
Needle-work. - - 3 00
WILLIAM M. GREEN,

June 29. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1837. Edmund Strudwick, John Careathers, administrator of Richard Blackwood, dee'd.

of Richard Blackreood, dee'd.

I Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Coughthat Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deed, are not inhabitants of this state. It workered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of an weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward appear before the Court of this and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Gratge county, at the court house in Hillsborough Records and the said Anderson and the said and selvent of North Carolina, on the 4th Meaday in August next, and then and there snow cause why the Land, of which said Ruhard Blackwood, deceased, died served and a sea and, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

J. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
Price adv. \$4,00.

Price adv. 84 .00.

Price adv. \$4 00.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1837. May Letter, Stewart, Petition Thomas Stevert and Samuel Stevart, ye.

Joseph Thompsen, and others.

Petition.

Tampearing to the astisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Stewart, John Stewart, sed Charles Stewart, three of the defendants are not inhabitants of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough keder for six weeks, that unless the mad Samuel, John and Charles Stewart appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there answer or denue to said petition, the petition will be taken pre

to said petition, the petition will be taken preconfesse as to them. and heard exporte

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

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WHILLIAM W. GBAT'S Invaluable OLNTAINT, FOR THE CUPE OF External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofuls and other To-mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head. Rheumatic Pains, Chilblana Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlow-and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. Wanted of FLAX SEED and FEA

A THERS; for which Merchandise MICKLE & NORWOOD. February 2.

VALUABLE Printing Establishment For Sale.

The Editor of the Petersburg Intelliger cer being anxious to resume the practio of the Law, would dispose of the Establishment to any gentleman, disposed to purchast. To any such, on application either in perset or by letter, full information will be promptly given in reference to the carculation of the pres, its advertising and jub patronage, its splly of Type, Presses, Office Furniture, &c. and also as to the terms on which it may be prochased. Without descending to the intellect of puffing off the Establishie, ent, the Edite will say that it possesses advantages and less out inducements well worthy the attentes of any gentleman who has the talents and the means to conduct a newspaper with confidence. ins to conduct a newspaper with energ

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A TEAR, OR TWO DOLLAR

PIFTI CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wit to have their paper discontinued at the capies tion of the year, will be precumed as ceiming its continuance until countermanded.—Andre paper will be discontinued until all arrearage are paid, unless at the option of the publish.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall to ceive the seventh gratic.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen had will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printed, and most of the post-mosters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the permust be post paid.

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ing to remail. cover